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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the sum mer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per

CITY POLITICS.

That is a curious conclusion to which the Republican City Committee has come. It foresees "the disintegration of Democratic party, and it will accept as evidence of good faith a small vote in the next Democratic primary in this city tending to show the sentiment of voters to rid themselves of the present form of municipal and legislative govern-

Oh, shrewd and farseeing statesment There never is anything but a small vote when none other than legislative nominations are to be made, and in this instance this city has not even a Senator to nominate. True, a Senator has to be slected in November, but Mr. Harman, who is a candidate for the position, has no

The turn-out in a local primary usually depends upon the interest developed by the multiplicity of candidates. Here we have seven candidates for the House of Delegates, and five are to be nominated. committeemen are to be "elected" at the same time, but that election, we are sorry to say, never attracts the attention it ought to. See how many candidates Henrico had, and what a whopping big vote was polled at the recent Democratic primary there. A like sight will be seen in this city next year, when municipal nominations are to be made. There are some indications that the Mann liquor law will be drawn into the controversy here this year, and that offers the only prospect for a "fight" that will arouse the attention of voters.

Our Republican friends propose to take things entirely too easily, or else they are seeking to lull us into false security with the purpose of encouraging independent candidates to come out.

To forestall them the thing for Democrats to do is to register at the registration beginning on the 15th, and to vote at the primary and at the general weather is getting cool and a little political exercise will do most voters good. It can certainly do no harm, and it will be a fine preparation for the municipal election year, 1904.

Those who registered last year will not have to register again this year.

DEGREES OF DRUNKENNESS

The average observer thinks he can very readily tell when a man he happens to meet is drunk. The average man who sometimes gets drunk also is of the opinion that he can figure out with mathematical certainty when he is "over seas. Both may be right, but the fact remains that there is a great difference of opinon when we come to consider when a man is really intoxicated.

The stock argument of the temperance lecturer is that a man is drunk as soon as he swallows one drink; he is twice as drunk with two, and three times as drunk when three draughts of the accursed bey erage have found lodgment beneath his hide. A finer line than this is sometimes drawn by those total abstinence advocates who recognize the fact whiskey affects diferent persons differently, according to mental and physical conditions for the time being. This class will contend that if ten drinks will make a man drunk, then as soon as he takes one drink he is one-tenth drunk, and by this simple mathematical table they arrive at the different degrees of drunkenness.

These divergent views have always left the question of the time of absolute drunkenness a matter of doubt in the entods of many able thinkers and scholars but here comes one Judge Wheeler, wh presides over the United States court for the Vermont circuit, and he settles th question judicially once for all, or, at Court of the land, shall unsettle him

and his able opinion, which it may de Judge Wheeler has recently been called upon in his judicial capacity, in deciding motion for a new trial, to determine cated within the meaning of a life insurance policy, in the application for which the insured had stated that he had never been in that condition. We can give but a syllabus of the case, which is a remarkable one, for the reason that it appeared the man who had secured the pollcy and drinking to a degree that ordinary ob-servers consider excessive.

According to the evidence, as appears witnesses testified to the young man be- and their choice, accepted by the Gover

The Times-Dispatch when driving from the same cause, but they qualified this on cross-examination with the admission that they had never seen him in a condition when he was actually unable to drive. Some of the witnesses testified to his acting as if crazy with liquor at times, and a physician told of finding him in a state of acute alco-hollsm when examining him for commitment to a retreat,

Judge Wheeler then quotes from a of medical jurisprudence, which classifies intoxication as being of three grades. The first of these is when "the ideas are unly vicious, and consequently ly the empire of the understanding over ils actions is so little weakened that the individual perfectly retains the consciousness of his external condition, and, In fact, may be said to be in complete possession of his senses." In the secand degree, he says, "the man has still the use of his senses, though they are remarkably enfectled, but he is entirely beside himself, memory and judgment having abandoned him, and he acts as if he only lived for the present, with no idea of the consequences of his actions nor their relation to one another." As to the last degree of intoxication, he says, "a man not only loses the possession of his reason, but his senses are so enfeebled that he is no longer conscious of his ex-

The judge continues that the man who took the insurance policy in this particular case has been, as the evidence showed, nany times within the description of the first degree, and perhaps within that of second degree, but never within that of the last degree. He came to the conlusion, from the whole case, that the members of the jury were justified, in the exercise of their judgment, in deciding that this man had never been intoxicated within the meaning of his waltenity to the company when the policy was insued, and that therefore the insurance company should pay the money, and he allowed the verdict of the jury to stand.

.. THE LABOR QUESTION.

Cotton is high, but so are wages of field hands, and it is said that the net profit of planters will be nothing like so large as some persons have supposed. It was to be expected as a matter of course that the increased selling price of the staple would be followed by an advance in wages, but the advance is said to be out of proportion to the enhanced value of the product. However, that may be, in some localities cotton pickers in sufficient numbers are not to be obtained, hundreds of negroes having abandoned the country and gone to the cities and towns, and the working white population is not numerous enough to supply the deficiency.

The question now much discussed in the South is Where is the labor that is so sorely needed to be secured.

One suggestion is that Italian immigrants is brought in in large bodies; another is that Chinese coolles be imported. Neither project offers any prospect or relief. Congress is not going to amend the Chinese exclusion laws. The entire Pacific coast would be against that proposition, and the labor unions throughout the country would be unanimously opposed to it. Besides the southern people would be hopping from the frying par into the fire by swapping the negro for the coolle, and the coolle would leave the plantation just as soon as he found that he could do better in the cities than in the country. Again the introduction of another allen race into the land would not be beneficial. In time the coolie would become a problem as difficult to solve as that now presented by the presence of

The Italian agricultural laborer bas peen tried to some extent in Louislana, and in other States, but he will not go to the cotton plantations unless in fluenced by high wages. His ignorance of our language and methods of field cultiwould be against him anybow as it would be against the coolie; but the Italian has plenty of countrymen in America, many of them well to do, these would help him to better employment than the plantations could offer him. He would naturally seek advancement, and that would lead him from the country to the city.

So it seems that the labor which tho of its whites and of such negroes as are supplemented by immigrants who can start in a small way as land owners. But to get these immigrants we must offer inducements superior to those offered by other communities. They will not come South merely to help us out of a hole. And what is true of the cotton States is true of Virginia. Both must have inducements to offer and must make them known to intending settlers.

The tide of immigration has been set so long, and is now set so strongly in other directios, the South cannot tap it successfully except by extraordinary ef-

Is the South making such efforts? Is it other directions, the South cannot tap it do, all is necessary to be done to get its proportion of the million of foreigners who come to these shores annually?

-----DEATH OF JUDGE MINOR.

The illness of Judge E. C. Minor, of the Law and Equity Court of this city, has been referred to from time to time for several months, yet few will be prepared to hear of his death, which took place at Norwich, Cont., vesterday,

The Judge was a native of Henrico and was one of the many gallant cavalrymen which that county furnished the federacy, in whose service he lost an arm. After the war, having qualified himself for the profession, he entered upon the practice of the law, and soon was elected county judge, a position from which he was ousted when the Readjusters came into power, but to which he afterwards died had been in the habit of was restored when the Democrats assert-

When the Law and Equity Court was established here he was the choice of the bar to fill the judgeship thus created, nor, proved to be a happy one,

bar and public. His abilities enabled him to fill the judicial position well, and his senial and kindly disposition commended him to general favor. He was highly apgenial and kindly disposition commenced the general favor. He was highly appeared as a man and officer, and was precised as a man and officer, and was precised as a man and officer, and was float 1,000-ton parges. Great is New

In the performance of duty to the publie and to his family and friends he eshigh man. Many things will now be said in eulogy of him, but the best of all will be that he deserved the praise he receives, In him was joined a heart that would melt with tenderness where tenderness was deserved, but which was as of a oak where duty required inflexibility. He was a just judge, a patriotic citizen, a loving friend, who was honored and esteemed in life, and in death is lamented in an uncommon degree by a wide circle of good

THE USE OF IT.

Great numbers of people want to know "what's the use" of Peary's new expedition to the North Pole. Here is what he has to say on that subject:

"The North Pole is the last great geo-graphical prize the earth has to offer. Its attainment will be accepted as the sign of man's final physical conquest of the globe, and it will always stand as one of the great milestones in the world's

history,
"The attainment of the North Pole is,

history.

"The attainment of the North Pole is, in my opinion, our manifest privilege and duty. Its attainment by another country would be in the light of a reproach and criticism.

"The sense of all the foremost geographers—practical and theoretical—now converges upon the Smith Sound, or American route, along which I have been working for years past. Other routes have been eliminated. If we delay in preempting this route, some one else will step in and win the prize.

"I believe that my experience, gained in years of practical work; my special methods of travel and equipment—the evolution of years of practical work; my prezonal acquaintance with every feature of my chosen route and region, and my command of the full resources and utmost efforts of the entire little tribe of Whale Sound Hyperboreans, who have lived and worked with me for years, give substantial reasons for anticipating a successful outcome to an expedition based on the above lines."

Peary's reasons for wanting to find the North Pole are mainly sentimental. He might have given a very practical reason, and one that would appeal to humane people. He might have said that the discovery of the Pole will be a blessing, because it will stop the loss of life incident to the search for it.

NOT ENCOURAGING.

Whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must bunder taken only from the standpoint of the business community as a whole; that is, of the American body politic as a whole. Whatever is done, we cannot afford to take any step backward, or to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note.

So said the President in his Labor Day address. He dealt in generalities, when the public would have been delighted to hear from him what he thinks is the prospect for legislation in the direction of an elastic currency.

The fact is that the leaders of the Republican party are greatly divided in opinion as to what should be done, and there is no probability of early action there is no probability of early action, This the President knows, but he did not care to say so.

The New York Sun has an article re viewing "a remarkable address" on the relations of insanity to civilization, delivered by Dr. Robert Jones at the an-nual meeting of the British Medical Association. The aim of the address was to demonstrate by statistics that with the progress of civilization mental breakdown becomes more frequent and more serious; that, in other words, the va rieties of insanity are more chronic and

that, despite the vast progress made in the science of preventive medicine; despite the improvement in respect of temperance, and despite the reduction of the death rate, and especially of infant mortality, the physique of the British people has deteriorated. Deaths from cancer and nervous diseases have increased ma

The conclusion deducted by the Sur South will have to depend upon is that is that the comparative frequency and gravity of insanity in our time content to remain in the country districts, be ascribed to the increasing difficulty experienced by the average intellect in grappling with the complex conditions and in responding to the intensified stimul and enhanced requirements of our modern civilizations.'

According to the Baltimore Sun, there are serious questions at issue between the Baltimore and Ohlo Railway Company and its employes. The grievance committee representing the conductors, engineers, firemon and trainmen declares that the officials of the company have cut their wages materially, while, apparently, granting an increase of 5 per cent. believe that when the committee held the conference with the railroad officials in lanuary last and the schedule granting the increase was adopted, the officials a once made it ineffective and lowered the actual wages received by the men from 5 to 10 per cent, lower than they were prior to the so-called increase. This, they say, was accomplished by their constru ing a certain section of the schedule in such a manner as to out down the actual salary received by the men from 10 to 15 per cent.

The company, it is understood, takes very different view of the matter.

The Springfield Republican calls attention to the fact that bonds issued by the Confederate government during the civil war are still held abroad to the amount of \$12.00,000 principal and \$32,500,000 in arrears of interest.

We were about to make a motion that the same be paid, but we are reminded that these bonds are not yet due. They read "Payable two years after a ratifica-tion of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America." not been notified or the ratification yet.

Now New York is groaning because Mondriving and his inability to sit up straight and siwage commanded the fayor of the lagainst New Orleans. Before that it had

a grievance against Baltimore and New-port News. And, to help it out, it asks the people of the State to vote one hun-dred millions of dollars to convert the York.

The proposed change of system of fina examinations in the public schools of this city has been very favorably commented upon by the press of Virginia. But it is a mistake to suppose that the matter has been finally settled. No; it has not been, and will not be earlier than next Mon-

And now Jersey is bragging of second crop strawberries. The village of Bon Ais over in Chesterfield county beat Jersey several weeks, Bon Air's second berries are getting stale, and Farmers Noel and Whiteworth are fixing for a

Danville and Pittsylvania county are being seriously threatened with the livest political campaign that has been sent up the pike since the days, when the lamented Bev. Davis and Jack Finney mopped up the earth with Lehigh and Lloyd.

Miss Goelet pronounces her name Gel-Duke of Roxburghe pronounces it Roxborough. The only part of it seems to be the Rox.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Yes; spelt rocks!

The President's Syracuse speech in which he extolled the artists at good children raising is believed to have been a blow aimed directly at the sixty-yearold head of David Bennett Hill.

It is rumored that Richmond Pearson Hobson will attend the Richmond Horse Show, and there is no telling how many Virginia girls he will be engaged to be

There are hot times ahead for the good people of Pennsylvania. There are alrady seven State tickets in the field, and both the big parties are yet to be heard

According to Dr. Stowell, of Worcester Mass., hay fever is simply summer sunshine, and smoked glasses are its cheap and effective remedy. There has been too much record break

ing this year. Trotting, running, sailing, autoing, etc., will have no margin to work on next year.

tended through the month of September. The patrons of that resort will not give up Frank Bostock. The boodlers of the Democratic faith

The Coney Island season will be ex-

in Missouri are charging Candidate Folk with too much "pernicious activity." Just A mild winter is already predicted, but

the coal trust holds firm at last quota tions. Come to think of it: What paper has

published a picture of King Peter of It is settled now. Dr. Parkhurst testifies

that Mrs. Nation is not insane. The unspeakable Turk seems to be regaining the use of his tongue.

The good old summer time is entitled to rest. Let her have it.

The hunting accident season is coming on apace. The cry from Macedonia continues to b

711 With a Comment or Two.

We thought the discussion about white blackberries was at an end, but here comes the Indianapolla Sentinel with the statement that a man in Santa Rosa, Cal., produces a berry "that is while as snow, and so transparent that the seeds may be seen inside the ripe fruit." We pass Montgomery Advertiser.

That's the same old white blackberry that appeared a month or two ago and was put out of commission by Virginia and Alabama specimens produced by the Times-Dispatch and the Advertiser. Don't you recognize it?

We are glad to note, however, that the thoughtful people of the North are beginning to understand that their negro-hiles who raise a furor every time a negro fiend is lynched and who religiously abstain from uttering one word of condemnation of his atroclous crime, are contributing more than any other agency to the frequency of these and to the freto the frequency of these and to the common of lynchings that follow as tably as the night follows the day. Orleans States.

Indeed that is an encouraging sign.

If Scoretary-of-Agriculture Wilson shal succeed in ridding the country of both the cotton speculators and the cotton worms he will deserve to have his name written high in the hall of fame.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

The speculators are not hurting the country just at this writing.

The report sent out from Washington to the Montgomery Advertiser that an applied the position in the Mobile position in the Mobile position of the list because the had been in the show business and performed the role of the human ostrich, is likely to altract more attention, than it deserves.—Mobile Register.

How could 11? It's novelty as a news item entitles it to a vast deal of atten-

Note-From Mr. Williams.

Noie-From Mr. Williams.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The letter of Judge W. E. Homes to Governor Montague in The Times-Dispatch of to-day requires. I think, a line from me, as I was referred to in that from me, as I was referred to in that communication.

Without this explanation the reader of the Homes letter would doubtless infer that the Governor was ignoring Judge Homes and going all around him to give to Mr. Goode the attorney for the Commonwealth, and myself, and this, lindingment, made it improper for him to volunteer any assistance or information, although he believed that Doc Blacen was guilty beyond all doubt. So far from this being true, at least as to myself, the Governor never communicated with me until I had written to him once in the fear that a new trial might be had, or commutation of the sentence. When I wrote this I did not know but that the Governor had called to his assistance Judge Homes and others; but had the Governor had called to his add half the people of this county, including the county, in behalf of pure womanicood, been recreant to all the better impulses of my being had I not gone to the front and assumed my part of the responsability, which belongs to a proper manhood. No feeling of sensitiveness could have deterred me, or made me sprink from what I conceived to be my pain duty when such perilous times were upon the sensitiveness were upon the sensitiveness could have deterred me, or made me sprink from what I conceived to be my pain duty when such perilous times were upon the sensitiveness of the front what I conceived to be my pain duty when such perilous times were upon the sensitiveness of the sensitiveness could the sensitiveness to the front what I conceived to be my pain duty when such perilous times were upon the sensitiveness the sensitiveness could the sensitiveness to the front and assumed my part of the responsability. Editor of The Times-Lispatch; Sir.—Is mine an isolated case or am I one of a multitude composing the "pub-Respectfulls, C. READ, Beaver Dam. Va., Sont. 8, 1908.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The optomistic Portsmouth Star says: It cours to use there is an exceedingly good opportunity for Democratic success in the next campain, but it will not come through any such plan as that suggested by Senator Morgan. The Democracy will be slow to adopt any more crazy manual pranaceas for the rolled of the situation, we are inclined to think.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: The Rood people of Chase City should salm themselves. The laws of the State were not made to purish innocent men, no matter what the crime charged against them. Suppose the nervo should actually establish his innocence? We should suppose the people of Chase City would feel rather uncomfortable because of their action.

The Salem Sentinel observes: Governor Meniagute says that he would not accept the nordination for the Vice-Presidency if its should be tendered him. Our Governor is indeed a level-headed man. He knows a political gravoyard when he sess one—the Vice-Presidency.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal asks this question: Mr. Bryan accepts the candidacy of Mr. John Clarke, a Gold Deutocrat, for the United States Senate for Obio. It is fortunate for Mr. Clarke that he was a candidate for the Senate and not for the Presidency. If Pryan accepts Clarke, why not Cleveland?

Clarke, why not Cleveland?

The Staunton News disposes of one Presidential candidate thus: The people of the South may very well forgive General Miles for putting Jeff Davis in chains, and they should forgive but that does not signify they would like to have him for President. As a matter of fact, the Southern people are largely indifferent as to General Miles. They are not hatboring any fil-feeling against him, but are entirely ignoring him. So far as we can Judge they do not see that he has any special qualifications for President.

A Few Foreign Facts.

When a correspondent recently visited the Venelian home of Cardinal Sarto, now Pope Plus, he found the only ornament to be a pitcure of a gray-baired peasant woman in fustian dress, the mother of the new head of the Roman Catholic Church.

A German is rolling a barrel of wine through Switzerland on a wager. He but that he could roll it from his tuwn, Wald-kirch-en-Brisgaw, to Rome. The barrel contains sixty gallons of wine. The journey as mapped out will take him through Zare, Munster, Luzerne, Altorf, Si. Gothard Pass, Lugano, Como and Milan.

Dr. Nicolas Leon, archaeologist and ethnologist of the National Museum of Mexico, has returned to the City of Mexico after a two weeks' stay in the State of Coahulla, where he was making investigations of the recent finds of cities and animals of antediturian times. "The discoveries made at Paradon," he says, 'are the most extraordinary that have ever been made in Mexico, and possibly in the world."

vorld."
King Alfonso had a little adventure, King Alfonso had a little deventure, rather unusual with sovereigns, recently. His majesty was walking in the Prado, when a bullook broke from a heat that was being driven, and, tearing away at full gallop, showed every disposition to use its horns among the pedestrians and equipages. There was a regular stampede, but the king showed his spirit, and, drawing his revolver, brought the beast down with two or three swiftly delivered shots.

The famous Savoy Theatre in London, the ancient home of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, has just been renovated at a cost of many thousands of dollars. Mrs. Carle, the proprietress, holds out the hope that W. S. Gilbert may be persuaded to come out of his retirement and write the book of a new piece to be brought out on the scenes of his many triumphs.

Personal and General.

M. Manusheff, Bulgarian minister of Finance, was drowned September 5th, while bathing in the river at Euxinograd.

William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, is to visit this country next fall for the first

State Senator Edward S. Hamilton, of Tacoma, Wash., will probably be a can-didate for United States senator to suc-used Senator Foster.

Archbishop Farley has received a beau-tifully illuminated address of congratula-tion from residents of New York city who came from the part of Ireland in which he was born. Miss Lola La Follette, daughter of the

Wisconsin governor, is trying to induce her parents to consent to a stage career for her after her graduation from the State University. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; Governor Cummins, of Iowa, and Aatorney-General Mullen, of the same State, are among the orators who will speak in a large new drain sower at Dos Molnes on October 14th. A banquet will be given in the

North Carolina Sentiment. The Concord Tribune says: Forty-eight new lawyers have been turned out to graze by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. We hope to hear of these forty-eight becoming rich and famous.

The Wilmington Star remarks: Colombia would like to have us dig the canal and lot it retain jurisdiction, but we are not digging expensive ditches in places where revolutions are liable to clutter up the banks.

The Charlotte News favors the primary, it says: In spite of the opposition to the primary system by the men who flourished as a green buy tree under the old convention system, the idea of the primary as the equitable way of ascertaining the popular will, grows apace. Virginia has lately adopted it. South Carolina has long had it. North Carolina pledged it in a platform on which delegates were elected to a convention that repudiated it. But the people of the Old North State will be heard from again on that subject. Mississippi lately adopted it and now Louisiana wheels in line.

The Greensboro Record remarks: The people of North Carolina are standing in their own light that they do not feature the standing in their own light that they do not feature the standing of the vagrant law already on our statute books. It is an effective remedy and will do more good than anything yet devised. Nine-tenths of the devilment in the country is caused by idleness, while laborors are hard to got.

Slow Freight! a Complaint.

one of a multitude composing the "public" on the 4th of fully lind, I sent an order to a reciponship house in Chicago for certain article, which i wanted for immediate use, I directed here to be sent by freight to "live if you have on the "Kanawha Dispatch" via Charlotteville, and reached "Ty Ricer" about the 2th of August. As the suminer had nassed and the whole purpose of the purchase had been defeated by the delay, I directed them to be shipped to "Beaver Dam" Depot on the Chesapen et and Ohio Rajlway. They left "Tive and Ohio Rajlway. They left "Tive and Chicago and Chica

VIEWS OF JOHN P. BRANCH

How Currency Conditions Stould Be Dealt With by the Government. Richmond, Va., September 9, 1903. Hon, John W. Daniel,

United States Senator: Dear Sir,-Apprehension that there

would not be enough money to move the crops this fall has been so great that it has been necessary for Secretary Shaw to notify the financial world that he has \$40,000,000 of government receipts so placed in the treasury that he can put it on deposit with the national banks in case there should be a larger demand for

deposit with the national states in there should be a larger demand for money to move the crops this fall than the banks can supply.

For this he is entitled to all praise. Is it not evident that our currency system sadly needs revision when it requires all every fall from the Treasury Department to move the crops? If our system is not changed, where will the money come from hereafter should a future Secretary of the Treasury refuse to furnish the necessary aid, or should the time come when there will be no available surplus in the treasury, which must some day be the case, if the policy of some of our prominent law-makers prevails?

Another evidence of the fallacy of our prosent system is that frequently during the fall demand for money the rate of interest goes above twenty per cent. Per annum, and when the demand is supplied it goes below two per cent.

It is very desirable we should have a rate of interest that will fluctuate as lit-

It is very desirable we should have a rate of interest that will fluctuate as lit- it as possible, and I see no reason why a system could not be inaugurated by which the rates of interest would rarely go below four per cent. or above six per

cent. per annum.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the following modifications to the present

system:
The national banks should be authorized the national balls of their \$39,000,003 circulation, withdrawing the bonds deposited to secure same, and issue in its stead ten per cent. of their total capital, surplus and undivided profits in new

The capital, surplus and undivided prof-Its of the national banks now amounts to over \$1,200,000,000, and this Would there-fore give us over \$120,000,000 of new curency, on which the government should receive a tax of two per cent. per an

um. Under this plan the amount of national bank notes in circulation would be in-creased by over \$30,000,000. This currency would contract after the crops are moved

needed to move the next crops.
There should also be issued an emer-gency currency, equal to ten per cent. of the \$1,200,000,000 capital, surplus and undithe \$1,200,000,000 capital, surplus and undi-vided profits of the national banks, upon which currency a tax should be charged as follows: Five per cent, per annum for the first ninety days, six per cent, per an-num for the next ninety days, and seven

num for the next ninety days, and seven per cent. per annum thereafter.

All currency issued by national banks should be a first lien on their assets, and should be guaranteed by the government. The banks should have the right to redeem or reissue at will all currency secured by deposits of government bonds, and also to redeem at will all currency issued, secured by their assets; but they should not be allowed to reissue same until ninety days thereafter.

I am of the opinion there cannot be a loss, but there will necessarily be a very large profit to the government from this asset currency, the payment of which the

asset currency, the payment of which the government would guaranted.

The Comptroller of the Currency should

have the authority to cause the redemp-tion at his will of any or all of the emer-

Yours truly, JOHN P. BRANCH.

Feats of Memory.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-You express the doubt, speaking editorially that men can be found who are able to reproduce the rolls of their companies from memory.

I claim to be able to do so, and can also recall who were captured at Spotsylvania Courthouse and who died in prition. I entered Rappahanneck Academy in 1850. It was a quasi military school. I can give the name of each student, the rooms they occupied, who were roommates and the classes to which all who studied the languages, belonged.

I have never attempted to train my memory and think of this school only incidentally.

I attended the University two sessions and roomed on McCoy's hill. I can give the names of those students who roomed on this hill each session, stute who were room-mates and the principal studies they pursued.

There were no boxes in the postoffice

pursued, were no boxes in the postoffice in 1852, and Mr. Wm. Wirtenbaker, who was postmaster, after seeing a student once, could tell when called upon whether there was mail in the office for him, slways giving the student's name.

He was also librarian and could tell whore any book called for was located. These facts concerning Mr. Wirtenbaker can be substantiated by any student of 1852-55.

Delaplane, Va., Sept. 7, 1908.

Remarks About Richmond.

Lynchburg Advance: So Richmond is going to have a settling basin at a cost of some \$300,000 or \$100,000. The dity is to be congratulated on the prospect of getting water that will at least be free from mud. Lynchburg is still hoping for a gravity supply of pure water that will no need settling. Danville is still studying the water question, with no solution in sight.

Harrisonburg News: Justice John Crutchfield, Richmond's fumous Police Court magistrate, is in New York, where a surgical operation is to be performed on him. If the surgeons wheld the knife as skilfully as Justice John does the law all will be well.

Fulton Notes.

Demand

the Cigar with the

Band that says

The Only Cigar

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The Band Is the Smoker's Protection,

The anuonncement in this paper yesterday that Rev. David Hepburn, of Ballimore, had decided to accept the call of the Fuetin Baptist Church was gratifying information to the people of Fulton. Mr. I. L. Iderison, secretary of the committee, received a letter yesterday and commitment and the information to the church singht. Mr. Hepburn will begin his work October ist.

Rev. Mr. Hepburn received the call from the Fulton Church about ix weeks ago and since that time he has had the call under consideration. The Fulton congregation, which is one of the largest in the city, is jubilant over their success in securing Rev. Mr. Hepburn. For the past four months the church has been without a pastor and the committee has been hard at work and their efforts have been crowned with success. The new pastor will succeed Rev. W. S. Leake, who resigned four months ago to become State Bits of the committee of the success Rev. Mr. Hepburn will occupy the pulpit on September 20th and will remove his

Rev. Mr. Hepburn will occupy the pul-pit on September 20th and will remove his family here and begin his work on Octo-ber the 1st.

family here and begin his work on October the 1st.

Mr. Vernon Butler was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday while at work and was brought to the residence of his father, on Nicholson Street. The family physician was sent for and upon examination it was discovered that he was suffering with appendicits and was removed to the Virginia Hospital. Mr. Butler had recently recovered from a severe attack of fever and his many friends will be surprised to learn of his recent illness.

Mr. Art ur Ryan, cashier of the Virginia and North Carolina. Wheel Works is able to be out after a spell of fever.

**************** At the Theatres

"Lighthouse by the Sea." at the Bijou this week, promises to break the record in point of attendance. The play is the talk of the city. It is an interesting molodrame, filled with thrilling situations and excellent one. The audiences grow enthusiastic, the curtain being raised from three to eight times at the close of the third act.

The piece will be on the remainder of the week, with matinees to-day and Saturday.

By Davnport, of the 'Happy Hooligan' Company, which plays at the Academy to-night and Friday night, is said to be one of the best women chess players in the country. W. H. Pilisbury har frequently played with her, and Davenport has, on more than one consion, forced him to a draw in a quent gambig gambig and the country of the country

The good old nelodramas of twenty years ago are on the shelf and some of the current ones ought to join them. The Convict's Daughter," that will be seen at the Academy Saturday matines and night, is unlike and above commonline plays of its class. The plot is original and reasonably developed in five act of intense action, generational scenes and scenic realism.

Children at the Park.

Nearly one hundred as happy folks as often sees and hears came down Main Street at dark last hight on a street car. It was the annual picnic of the children who live near the Methodist Institute. The youngstors were in charge of Rev. Geo. It. Whey ar Mineteenth and Main Streets. The day was spent at Forest Hill Park, where the morehants and friends of the mission had sent liberal donations of good things one. Indeed, to many a child and hapt oted the best in the four years that the school has been going to the park. Children at the Park.

Mr. Baugh Out.

Mr. Gaugh Out.

Hon. W. W. Baugh, of Surry, former member of the House from Prince George and Surry, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the lower branch of the General Assembly from that district in the primary shortly to be held. The other candidates are Judge Timothy Rives, Dr. W. B. Daniel and Mr. W. W. Taylor and the primary will be held on September 24th.

The triends of Mr. Baugh are claiming that his prospects for success are very bright.

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D. C. Cóllins, of the firm of W. D. Col-lins & Broth s. large burley tobacco buy-tis, of Chelonali was a visitor on the Tobacco Exchange yesterday. THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

> WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE. Rough and Dressed.

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